

RECORDER.

Vol. X.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1829.

No. 505.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Oct. 24.	Fayetteville, Oct. 29.	Newbern, Oct. 24.	Petersburg, Sept. 25.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 100 120	140 175	150 175	125 200
Apple, - - - - -	33 50	25 50	40 45	25 50
Peach, - - - - -	45 50	75 75	45 75	6 75
Bacon, - - - - -	lb. 6 7	7 7 1/2	7 8	6 7 1/2
Beeswax, - - - - -	22 25	21 20	22 25	22 25
Butter, - - - - -	12 14	13 16	12 14	12 16
Coffee, - - - - -	53 53	56 41	35 40	40 45
Corn, - - - - -	lb. 7 8	8 8 1/2	7 7 1/2	7 9
Cotton, - - - - -	15 16	14 15	15 12	12 15
Candles, mould, - - -	bush. 500 600	400 450	600 700	475 600
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	25 28	30 35	30 35	30 35
Pathers, - - - - -	125 150	125 150	100 125	100 125
Gin, Holland, - - -	40 45	50 50	38 40	35 35
Country, - - - - -	10000 11500			
Iron, - - - - -	8 8	6 7	6 7	6 7
Lard, - - - - -	150 175	250 300	150 200	150 200
Molasses, - - - - -	25 28	30 33	30 32	33 37
Nails, Cut, assorted, -	keg. 7 8	8 8	8 10	7 8
Oats, - - - - -	22 26	700 750	550 600	
Powder, American, - -	125 140	175 120	125 150	200 200
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	80 90	70 80	90 95	100 150
West India, - - -	30 34	45 50	40 42	56 37 1/2
New England, - - -	240 250	400 450	500 525	400 500
Rice, - - - - -	10 10	900 1000	650 700	70 75
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	75 80	80 100	70 75	
Turkey's Island, - - -	45 50	75 55	60 60	
Sugar, Brown, - - -	cwt. 700 1000	900 1100	900 1000	700 1300
Loaf, - - - - -	17 20	18 25	16 25	
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, -	150 175	160 180	125 150	
Hyson, - - - - -	120 125	130 150		
Young Hyson, - - -	160 120			
Tobacco, - - - - -	25 30	300 350	350 1100	
Tallow, - - - - -	8 9	7 7	9 10	
Wheat, - - - - -	70 75	100 85	90 90	
Whiskey, - - - - -	23 30	24 26	35 28	30
Wine, Madeira, - - -	250 400	300 400	250 500	
Teneriffe, - - - - -	150 175	160 200		
Sherry, - - - - -	160 225	200 250		
Port, - - - - -	200 380			
Malaga, - - - - -	70 80	100 120		

The Synod of North Carolina will hold their next annual session in Fayetteville, on the 10th of November. September 8. 97

FOR SALE OR RENT.
The Lot No. 35 in the town of Hillsborough, corner of Tryon and Carlton streets, the property of Samuel Simpson, esq. It has on it a new two-story dwelling-house, containing six rooms, with a piazza the whole length of the front; a stable, kitchen, and other out-houses. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to
John U. Kirkland.
September 22. 99

TRUST SALE.
By virtue of a deed in trust executed by Taylor Duke to the subscriber for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell for cash, on the fourth Monday of November, at being Orange county court, the tract of land where Taylor Duke now lives, on the waters of Flat river; to be sold in the town of Hillsborough, near the court house.
J. P. Speed, Trustee.
October 13. 02-4w

NOTICE.
On the fourth Monday of November next I shall offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Land on Gain Creek, where John L. Kirk now lives, known as Lewis Kirk's old place. There are about 680 acres in this tract, with a good apple orchard, and will be worth the attention of any gentleman farmer who wishes a good bargain.
J. Webb.
October 13. 02-6w

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st of October, 1829.

A. S. G. King
Wm. Kirkland 19
James Aykroyd 2
Capt. Joseph Armstrong
William E. Anderson
James Allison
James Brown
Henry Boyle
James Bruce
Jane Burroughs
Samuel Burnap 2
Wm. Baulwin
Robert Burnside
James Boyle
F. W. Burroughs 3
Miss Eliza L. Bond
Gen. G. H. Bryant
Thomas Barton
Archibald Boling
Macon Bledsoe
John A. Beaton 2
George Copley
James B. Carrington
William Campbell
Nathaniel Carrington
Ruben Carden
Samuel Childs
William Chambers
William Cumming
James R. Cole
John Carr
James Child
Susannah Crabtree
John Crutchfield 2
Jesse Clinton
John J. Carrington
Wiley Dilard
Augustine Dishongh
Nancy Dunnigan
John Disher
Thomas Durban
Ira Ellis 2
Robert Eaton
William Ellis
Archibald Findley
Widdow Alice Fintham
Miss Charlotte Fleming
Miss C. T. Fleming
Thomas Forrest
Adam T. Forsh
William Gattis
Wm. L. Gwyn
Miss Mary E. Hamilton
Richard Howard
Wm. Hutchens
Nathaniel Hicks, sen.
Morgan Hart
Wm. Horton
John A. Hall 2
Wm. Huntington
Winniford Hardee
Benjamin Hurdle
Thomas Holloway, sen.
Wm. Hays
Edmund Herndon
Rev. Wm. Hooper
Col. Cad. Jones
James S. Irvin 2
Miss Kath. M. Jackson
John T. Jones
Joseph Kirkpatrick 2
David Yarbrough
Mrs. Attelia Whitted
Elihu Wood
C. Walker
Henderson Woods
Samuel Wilson
Joseph Ward, sen.
Levi Whitted 2
Mrs. Mary Wayne or
Henry Bland
Mary Woods or Henry
Woods
Sampson Woods
Joseph Woods
John Walker
Wm. N. Whitted
David Webb
Burton Whitaker
Carlton Walker
James Webb 2
R. L. Cook, P. M.
October 1. 01-3w

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street, New-York, a complete assortment of **PRINTING TYPES**, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash. They cast their Book Fonts, from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.
Six lines Pica, and all larger, per lb. 30 cents.
Double Pica, to Five Lines, 32
Great Primer, 34
English, 36
Pica, 38
Small Pica, 40
Long Primer, 46
Burgois, 56
Brevier, 70
Minion, 90
Nonpareil, 90
And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb. W. H. and Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodation terms. Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed \$2 in the settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.
New-York, Aug. 28. 98-39

TRACT DEPOSITORY.
TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to
P. W. Dowd, or T. P. Hunt.
Baleigh, Aug. 23.



RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURE.

Among the stock exhibited at the Agricultural Exhibition at Brighton, on Wednesday last, was a fat ox raised by J. L. Boylston, Princeton, 8 years old, weighing 2451 lbs; a bull calf 7 months 9 days old, weighing 673 lbs. and several other fine cattle raised by the same gentleman; a handsome ox, weighing 2086 lbs. raised by Nathan Grout Sherburne; a bull raised by Benjamin Harrington, Princeton, 3 1/2 years old, weighing 1750 lbs. another of Silas Conant, Concord, 18 months old, weighed 1060 lbs; another of Thomas Learned, Watertown, 2 years 5 months old, 1512 lbs. Fine bulls and other cattle were also present, owned by other persons.
David Buttrick, jr. of Concord, had in one pen a cow and two pair of handsome twins, which she had added to her owner's stock within 18 months.
Solomon Thayer, of Braintree, exhibited some straw and grain, from chance-in-purified seed, called by some Siberian oats, heavier than rye. Half a bushel and two quarts, planted on one square rod, produced at the rate of 80 to 100 bushels the acre.
Some fine specimens of silk were exhibited by J. R. Cobb, Dedham, in single and double cocoons, in the different stages of manufacture, and also made into elegant fringe tassels, combined with worsted.
Among the vegetables exhibited, were a beet from Samuel Clapp, Jr. esq. of Dorchester, 2 1/2 feet in circumference, and weighing 17 lbs; an English Turnip, from Isaac Hastings, Lexington, which girt 36 inches, and with the top weighed 13 1/2 lbs; a Russian Radish, from J. P. Ponce, Jamaica Plain, weighed 19 1/2 lbs; some tremendous carrots, from R. Sullivan, Brookline, weight not stated; and a bunch of a pear tree on which the pears hung as thick as berries upon a bush, from J. Roney, Charlestown.
The premium of \$100 offered to any approved lot of 300 lbs of butter, was not awarded, there being in the estimation of the judges, no lot sufficiently excellent to justify the award. This deficiency was, however, probably owing to the lateness of the period when the premium was offered; some good butter and cheese was however exhibited, and sold at auction.
Among the rare productions particularly worthy of note, were several Lemons of immense size, from the green house of the late Hon. Timothy Bigelow, of Medford. The largest of these lemons was seventeen inches in circumference, and weighed a pound and three quarters. In a note accompanying them, the tree was said to be 40 years old, and 12 feet in height, and to have borne 300 lemons of nearly the same average magnitude. We had the satisfaction to see this prodigious tree some weeks ago; the limbs, although large and healthy, were not sufficient to sustain the immense burden of fruit; it was necessary to apply artificial means to keep the tree from dropping to the ground. We regard it as one of the most rare arborical curiosities that we have seen.

days at Messrs. Sinclair & Moore's Agricultural Implement and Seed store. It is upon a very simple plan, and occupies not more room than a common wheat fanning machine; it is not subject to get out of order; and what is a great recommendation to it, its cost will not exceed 35 or 40 dollars. With this machine, one horse, with proper attendants, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat a day. We have seen it operate, both by water and hand power, and have no doubt that it will perform that much work. It threshes as clean as the hand flail, and the straw is sufficiently regular for cutting. Am. Farmer.

Among the productions of the American loom we have scarcely seen any article that surpasses in usefulness a species of flannel made entirely of cotton. Mr. John Waters, of this city, presented us, a few days since, with a piece of this truly excellent manufacture, of his own make, that richly deserves notice.
The cloth appears to have been woven with a twill, in the usual manner of cotton fabrics, and afterwards to have had a nap raised on one side only. In warmth, this cloth appears to equal the finest double milled English flannels; and in delicacy of texture, it is not surpassed by the softest beaver that the hatter uses.
The delicacy and warmth of this manufacture, will recommend it to general use in families; and especially will it find favor by the price at which it may be sold, and its great durability. U. S. Gaz.

Our Prospects.—It is cheering to the heart of an American—one who feels as a citizen of this free and happy country should feel—to witness the rapid progress of improvement—the increasing triumph of mechanical power over physical opposition—of mind over nature. What a mighty alteration has a few years made to the aspect of our country! Her wildest recesses have been explored; places the most dark and rude and desolate, where the rough earth and the foaming torrent seem to have found their respective situations during some mighty convulsion of nature, have yielded to the skill and enterprise of her citizens; and along their conquered and unscathed wastes, the village and the manufactory have arisen like the creations of a dream. The mountain torrent, whose march had been onward from the beginning of time, whose strength had hitherto been wasted on the rocks of its own channel, has been arrested in its unproductive freedom, and its power applied to the benefit of man. Our people are beginning to feel and know that to be independent, America must rely upon herself—upon her own exhaustless resources. The experiment has in some degree been made, and it has thus far succeeded to the admiration of its friends and the confusion of its enemies. The good work has commenced, and with the blessing of God it will go on until America, no longer fettered by foreign monopoly, shall become all that its founders intended—-independent in the spirit as well as in the letter. [American Manufacturer.]

Red Ink.—The mode of preparing this ink, recommended by M. de Ribaucourt: infuse four ounces of ground Brazil wood in vinegar for three days; then heat it to the boiling point, and keep it for an hour in that temperature, after which it must be filtrated. While hot, dissolve in it one third of an ounce of gum arabic, and the same quantity of sugar, and of allum; allow it to cool, and put it in well stopped bottles.
An ink of a still more beautiful shade may be made with a decoction cochineal, to which ammonia is to be added.
The most beautiful of all the red inks, is made by a solution of carmine in liquid ammonia, allowing the excess of the alkali to evaporate, and adding a small portion of colorless gum arabic.

New Threshing Machine.—We have been highly gratified with the operation of a new threshing machine, invented by Mr. Warren, of N. York, which may be seen for a few

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEART,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

JOSEPH MARSHALL.

CABINET-MAKER,

RESIDES his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of **BEDSTEADS.**

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place. Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.
September 15. 11-28

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enos, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.
Saml. S. Claylor.
June 9. 3m-86

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves
Jan. 6. 63

BLANKS for sale at this Office,

MR. BIDDLE'S ADDRESS.
AT THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL
CELEBRATION.

Mr. President:—I congratulate you on the event which we are assembled to celebrate.—We all rejoice with you at the accomplishment of this great undertaking—at once a national honour and a national blessing. This is indeed a day of triumph—not a common and sanguinary victory—not a day of successful strife of men over their fellow-men, too often provoked by crime—often achieved by hazard—and always shadowed with the sufferings by which success is won—but it is a day of pure and unstained exultation. It is the triumph of genius over nature; the triumph of resolute industry over obstacles deemed insuperable.

More than two centuries have passed since this work was contemplated by the earliest adventurers to the Chesapeake, one of whom, Sir James Argol, wrote to England in 1613, that he hoped to make a cut "between our Bay and the Delaware." About sixty years ago it engaged the public attention, but it languished among the dreams or the hopes of men, until within a few years it felt the impulse of that awakened spirit of improvement which since the last war has accomplished more in this country, than the efforts of all Europe have accomplished in the same period. It was then that the concurring aid of private enterprise, of the liberality of the three states more immediately interested in its success, and eminently the wisdom of that congress, many of whose distinguished members gladden this assembly with their presence, produced the result which we are now enjoying. It will justify and perhaps increase that enjoyment, if we glance for a moment backward on its difficulties, and forward to its advantages. Its difficulties, like all difficulties, seem far less now they are vanquished, but we have this day seen enough to enable us to estimate them. We saw that mountain through which we glided so gently, rent widely asunder for many miles by human hands—we saw in its lowest recesses the ocean sands which so many ages have toiled to cover, glistening once more in the sunshine—we met there that vessel with all her lofty array of masts and spars, large enough to go forth and circumnavigate the globe, yet overawed as it were by those summits which frowned darkly down on that strange intruder. But this divided mountain, itself a work of art without parallel in this country, was at least a calculable obstacle.

A greater danger lay in those treacherous morasses which seemed to shrink as they were approached, and threatened to absorb in their obscure depths all that industry could accumulate there. It is an extraordinary fact, and one which I should fear to mention could it not be vouched by so many who hear me, that some of the borders of the canal on which we this day trod so firmly, sunk to a perpendicular depth of one hundred feet, if not more. It was then that all the hazards of their enterprise crowded on the projectors of it. The original design had been reproached as visionary—its condition was then pronounced hopeless; and hopeless it would have been, but that the spirit of those who directed it, rising with the pressure of the danger, made every obstacle yield to the stubbornness of their unbroken resolution. It is their high reward that these anxieties are now crowned with success—it is our higher duty to testify, as I am sure all present will gladly concur in doing, our gratitude to those who never desponded when others despaired, and who have succeeded because they resolved to succeed, and deserved to succeed.

But these difficulties were not vanquished without great sacrifices. This canal is for its extent the most costly in this country, and with the exception perhaps of the frigate navigation on the Caledonian Canal, in any country. The expense has exceeded \$150,000 a mile; yet this expenditure, almost incredible as it seems, does not exceed the limits of a rigorous economy, since it will doubtless be repaid by its own productiveness.

This will appear when we regard the advantages of it.

I know of no two regions of country equally extensive and populous, possessing equal abundance of products and of wealth, that are separated by so slender a barrier as this now overcome. On the western side of the canal the eye looks down over the munificence of that inland sea, the Chesapeake, into which so many rivers are bearing the products of Maryland and Virginia. On its side is planted our fair sister city, who with her characteristic and generous spirit of enterprise, is seeking in the remote west the materials of new greatness; while further south have been just opened the avenues to the interior of North Carolina. On the other side is that genuine Pennsylvania river, the Susquehanna, which, while it occupies and fertilizes a great part of the state, invites and will hereafter tempt into it a great portion of what the fertility of the west and the industry of the north can supply to commerce. At the east end lie all the natural and accumulated wealth of the Delaware, separated by only a single obstruction, which I trust will be soon removed, from the great commercial cen-

tre of the nation; and communicating thence by the Hudson and the lakes with Canada and all the avenues to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The imagination is wearied with the immensity of this flight over the rich and populous countries which, almost touching at this point, yet widely separated, could approach each other, until now, only by the Atlantic.—But henceforward this long and expensive and hazardous circuit of five hundred miles, will be replaced by a safe and cheap passage of fourteen miles and two or three hours. What may not be anticipated from this approximation? and how anxiously will those who have been so long separated, hasten to exchange the exuberant productions of each other's industry.

Nor is it the least of the many sources of enjoyment on this occasion, that these benefits are obtained by no sacrifices of the rights or the interests of others. However personal feelings may sometimes mislead us, these improvements, in fact, injure no one. There is room enough in this great country of ours for all of us, and it would be a policy equally unjust and erroneous to repine at the advantages of our neighbors. The real wisdom even of selfishness is not to envy but to emulate the prosperity of others—to open all the avenues to industry, and then strive who shall be most industrious. Our local interests may be allowed to claim our earliest, but not our exclusive care; and even they will be best promoted by advancing the local interests of others. This work, therefore, while it benefits Philadelphia, will be useful to Baltimore and to Norfolk, and ultimately to New York. In truth, every mile of the rail-road from Baltimore westward, every section of a canal in the remotest part of the Union, is serviceable to all the Atlantic cities. They add to the movement and the mass of the nation's wealth and industry; they develop its resources, and the share of these advantages which each can obtain, is a fit subject of generous competition, not of querulous rivalry. Nor are the benefits of this canal confined to peace alone. We may not presume that this country will be again invaded, but should that event recur, we shall be spared the humiliation of having our rivers crowded with enemies, and the communications of the country intercepted, while the Chesapeake is barred by the fortresses which aborn and defend it, and this canal, safe behind the barriers which protect it, and strong in the population which will line its borders, will be equally adapted to supply the materials of commerce or the implements of war.

But this great work, important as it is to our interests, inspires a much deeper interest, when it is regarded not merely as an avenue of commerce, but as a great moral agent—not as a convenience for the transmission of products, however various and abundant, but for the transportation of men—of our own living, rational, moral countrymen—is the great channel for the movements of freemen and the diffusion of free institutions.

Unquestionably, the value of any social system depends mainly on the power it furnishes for social intercourse and improvement. While men are insulated at remote distances, their views are readily misconstrued, their interests misunderstood, and differences of opinion, at first easily explicable, ripen into causes of deep hostility. It is thus that national prejudices spring up for want of knowledge, and become hereditary for want of intercourse.—That to live on opposite sides of the same mountain or the same river is to become enemies by mere position, and that the inhabitants of the same country, governed by the same laws, and having the same permanent interests, find, or think they find, cause of alienation from their distant countrymen. All these disappear when men come to approach and to understand each other. Surprised at finding that they whom we considered our natural enemies, have really no hostile feeling, is succeeded by that fusion of opinions in which the asperities of contention are worn down—that interchange of sentiments which leaves respect even where it fails to produce conviction, till they who met in estrangement part in amity. These are benefits which no positive institutions can confer, without the aid we this day enjoy. To us they are particularly valuable.

The wide extent of our country—the numerous sovereignties that divide it—the various governments which rather tend to localize the feelings; and the local interests which seem—yet only seem, to conflict with each other—all these might be causes of suspicion, of discontent, or division. But they are moulded into the elements of friendship and union, by this extraordinary facility of communication, which brings into immediate contact the remotest parts of the country, and blends them insensibly into one mass of intelligent and contented patriotism. It is thus that these steam vessels, from being merely instruments of trade, rise to the dignity of moral and political power. There is a peculiar fitness, too, that they should owe their origin to this country, for they almost belong to our political system.

The great problem of the American institutions was, whether a general government, with comparatively feeble means, could accomplish its purposes in so extensive an empire? Whether limited powers did not require a limited coun-

try, and whether the action of a political body, so disto, could carry a healthful circulation of extremities? That question is settled. It is no longer deemed necessary to impart a dangerous energy to the central power, in order to enable it to rule to the circumference.—But few things contributed more to establish this salutary principle, than this great political institution—the steam boat with its auxiliary canals—which measure spied by a scale entirely new, and have totally subverted the old relations of time and distance.

For all the purposes of government, the assembly of representatives, the distribution of intelligence, the execution of the laws, the general defence, this country probably smaller in extent, even with the addition of Louisiana and Florida, than it was at the formation of the Union. St. Louis and New Orleans are as near to Washington now, as Portland and Savannah were to Philadelphia in 1777; the communication between the States and individuals infinitely greater, and the Union is proportionally stronger, because this very intercourse furnishes at once the best motive and the best means for increasing our attachment to it.

No man, indeed, from any section of this country can see without admiration the busy crowds, the countless masses of free people constantly in movement over these great waters, and can mark the happy condition, the intellectual alertness, the decorous manners, and the mutual courtesy which prevail among them, without feeling proud that these are his countrymen. In the glow and animation of such a scene, the sternest prejudices are subdued, the most violent sectional animosities subside, and even the last relents of all intolerance, the fanaticism of party, is often convinced, or humbled, or amused out of its bigotry. These are the realities which bind communities together; not the parchments of legislation, but the social sympathies. It was not till said by an English statesman, in illustration of the power of habit over the forms of government, that he could make the ballads, he did not care who made the laws. In this country he might have been tempted to add, that the legislation of the steamboats and canals was scarcely less efficient than that of the government, and that to temporary and delegated power of governing could so permanently affix the character of the nation, as the constant, free, and multiplied personal violations among those who make not the law, but the law-makers.

To these happy means of intercommunication, we have this day seen a new and most important addition. Let us cordially welcome it—welcome it for our interests, as a fresh channel of commerce—welcome it with pride, as a new achievement of the country's power—welcome it with our feelings, as another tie of affectionate sympathy with all our fellow citizens throughout this wide and prosperous empire. Allow me to embody these views and to make way for the better things from which I have too long detained you, by pledging you in this sentiment—

Success to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—a new source of prosperity, a new monument of power, and, above all, a new bond of union, to our country.

From the Raleigh Register.

CULTURE OF SILK.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from D. JAMES MEASE of Philadelphia, to Dr. CALVIN JONES in this vicinity, in which it is stated that the society formed last year in Philadelphia for promoting the culture of silk, have engaged a woman perfectly competent to the reeling of silk from cocoons and making of sewing silk. The society advertise for the purchase of cocoons, and that they have fixed the price of teaching the arts of reeling silk and making sewing silk at \$10. Dr. Mease thinks that persons who have mulberry trees, either native or white, would act wisely by sending some intelligent men or women to learn the above arts, as our whole State might be supplied with sewing silk by them, instead of paying for it, as we do, thousands of dollars annually to Europe. If the manufacture of sewing silk be not desirable, the raw silk may be made and exported to England, where it would meet with a sale, as the manufacturers of that country import all they use from Italy or France. The raw silk, after a slight preparation, would also find purchasers in our capital cities, among the fringe and silk coachmakers, who import the article to a great extent from Europe. Dr. M. is of opinion that the culture of silk would much sooner enrich the state than all our Gold Mines. Mulberry trees will grow from cuttings, but experience has taught, that they succeed best when raised from seed, which may be procured at all the seed stores in the northern cities. Owners of trees may gain time by planting cuttings this Autumn. The southern states are particularly adapted to the culture of silk, from their climate, and from the numerous unemployed hands with which they abound, and who are now a heavy expense to their owners. The production of silk by them therefore, will be a clear gain, the business being chiefly attended to by aged per-

sons and children. What a gratifying revolution would be effected in our state, if the people would raise silk and let it constitute the circulation medium, or the principle one, as it is in some parts of Connecticut. The storekeepers there, take in sewing silk at a regular price per skein, the size of which is regulated by law, furnish goods in exchange, and give the balance, if any, in money.

From the New York Courier.

THE SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION.—The brig Anawan, the flag vessel of this expedition, proceeded to sea on Saturday last. Thus, after three years of perseverance and industry, Mr. Reynolds finds himself upon the ocean, in search of the undiscovered islands of the South. The brig Anawan belongs to a private association of gentlemen, among whom we have heard the names of Mr. Rodman, of New Bedford, and of Mr. James Blecker and Captain Leslie, of this city. She is fitted out for the combined purpose of commerce and discovery, her destination is for the frozen regions of the Antarctic Circle, and her whole equipment is admirably calculated to encounter the hazards and perils of those seas. The Anawan is commanded by Capt. Palmer, an experienced navigator whose name is already connected with the discovery of a continent or large group of islands near the Antarctic Circle. Associated with him in this enterprise is Capt. Pendleton, commanding the Scraph, a vessel of equal size, and who we understand was selected by the late secretary of the navy as chief pilot for that grand national voyage of discovery which, after an infinite deal of talk, ended in smoke. Captain Pendleton is senior officer of the expedition. The crews of both vessels, amounting to fifty in number, are all stout healthy young men, the sons of substantial Connecticut farmers, and to many of them is their first voyage. Among other peculiarities in her equipment, we were struck with the simple contrivance by which her elegant and substantial whaleboats may be instantaneously converted into sleds for passing over fields of ice.

The Lyceum for Natural History in this city has also lent its important aid to this public spirited enterprise. Under the auspices of this learned body, Dr. James Eights, of Albany, a distinguished scientific gentleman, goes out as naturalist to the expedition. We have thus an assurance that nothing of interest to the cause of science will be lost to the community. Mr. Reynolds, an individual well known for the energy and perseverance with which he endeavored to call the attention of congress to a similar undertaking, accompanies the expedition with commercial views. Much advantage to the enterprise may be expected from his zeal and geographical information, acquired while investigating this subject under the direction of the late secretary of the navy. A valuable library of several hundred volumes, with many important and appropriate philosophical instruments, have been generously loaned by several public citizens, and when we add that all the instructions for the voyage, and every arrangement has been directed by Capt. E. Fanning, the agent of the South Sea Company, whose life has been spent in those seas, we are only announcing that nothing has been neglected to ensure success to these adventurers. May the promised "voyage of Pendleton and Palmer" yield neither in interest nor value to that of any of their adventurous predecessors whose names are identified with the reputation and glory of their respective countries.

CANAL NAVIGATION.—Some time ago, under the head "Practical Demonstration" we gave some evidence of the advantages of canal transportation. The boat which we selected as an instance was a small one whose arrival we had just witnessed. Since that time, in looking over the books at the canal office, we noticed the arrival of the Rambler, towed by one horse, managed by a man and a boy, and loaded with 175 barrels of salt, which travelled at the rate of 25 miles per day. To transport the same salt the same distance in wagons on a turnpike road, would require at least twelve wagons, twelve drivers, and sixty horses, for certainly more than a day.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Demerara, Sept. 2.

HORRIBLE.—Reports equally singular and shocking, are at present in circulation here; and we give them publicly on the veracity of a respectable gentleman from Surinam. It would seem that about 4 months ago, a Dutch sloop of war, whilst cruising off the Island of Saba, fell in with a ship, the crew of which could not give any account of her destination, or whence she came; and having no papers to show, she was immediately taken possession of by the Dutchman. Shortly after a schooner, strongly armed and manned, made her appearance, spoke the Dutch sloop of war and claimed the ship as her prize. The schooner professed to be a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and produced a commission in support of her pretensions. On examination, however, it was found that the commission was limited to a given period, and that period had expired for some time. The Dutchman of course very properly took possession of

the schr. also as a pirate, and along with the ship, carried him to Saba. But the authorities there being incompetent, they were consequently carried to Surinam for adjudication; and on investigation it turned out that the ship came from Brazil; and she was fitted out as a slave ship, and was proceeding to the African coast for her unhallowed traffic; and that she was captured by the schooner a few days after leaving port on her outward voyage. The crew however who left the port with her are missing, and no satisfactory account is given of them by the pirate. Our informant states, that one of the crew of the schooner offered to become king's evidence, but such being inconsistent with the Dutch criminal proceedings, the testimony of this man was rejected. From him, however, it has transpired, that the whole crew of the Brazilian ship were put to death, having been first put in a boat, and then fired at and sunk by the pirate.

The most horrid and disgusting part of the tale remains yet to be told. The ship was condemned at Surinam, in consequence of having a slaving cargo on board; amongst other things, the cargo consisted of a considerable quantity of pork in hogheads; these were publicly sold, and when opened by the purchasers, were found to contain human carcasses cut up into pieces, and salted amongst the pork. On many parts of these human remains was distinctly traced that species of tattooing with which seamen often mark their bodies. The authorities on learning these horrible details, took every possible precaution to prevent them from being made public, whilst the captain and crew of the schooner were *sub judice*. It is not yet known whether the human flesh was originally mixed up with the pork, or whether it was the work of the pirates. It is greatly apprehended that these monsters will get off; the Dutch criminal proceedings are extremely tedious; there is also a well known and proverbial liability to bribery; and the jail is in a most wretched and insecure condition. The description of the pirate corresponds with that given of the vessel which in April last plundered the Admiral Benvolio, and murdered some of the crew and passengers off the Cape Verde Islands.

Extract of a letter from a friend in England to his correspondent in New Jersey, dated 27th of 8th mo. 1829.

We entertain a hope that the Duke of Wellington, and his colleagues in office, are determined to effect an amelioration in the condition of slaves in our colonies. They have a very difficult course to steer. The interest of the West Indians in Parliament is very great. As a preliminary, an act has been passed by the king in council, declaring in certain islands, all free persons of colour competent to hold all offices, civil and military, and placing them on an equality with the whites. By this order, persons of colour will sit on juries, and be capable of giving weight to the administration in the colonies, there being, amongst the coloured inhabitants, many of wealth and talent; and it is understood that next year a bill will be introduced by ministers into parliament, making the evidence of slaves legal, which before juries composed of whites and persons of colour combined will have the effect, it is hoped, of stopping the cruelties now practised upon slaves by their masters, which can now be done with impunity, if no white person be present. Much good has also been done in Southern Africa, by placing the Hottentots on an equal footing with the whites.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Galgo, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst. from Tampico, which place she left on the 22d ultimo, brings information, says the Advertiser, of the surrender and capitulation of the Spanish General Barradas, on the 12th September, after five successive engagements, on condition that his officers should be permitted to retain their arms and their flags, and the sick and the wounded, amounting to 1500 to be kept at the expense of the Mexican government, and after their recovery to be sent to Havanna. The terms of capitulation provide for the protection of all vessels, whether Spanish or foreign, with provisions or munitions of war, having entered the port of Tampico while in possession of the Spaniards.

What now?—The N. Y. Gazette of the 19th says, "Orders we understand have been received by Com. Chauncey, to have the frigate Brandywine got ready for sea with all possible despatch, to go on four months' cruise. The Brandywine, it will be recollected, has just returned from a three years' cruise."

The New York American says, "It is, we believe, unquestionable, that the U. S. frigate Brandywine, recently returned from a three years' cruise in the Pacific, is ordered to be fitted for sea immediately. The crew is now enlisting, only as we hear for a term of four months—this implies a short voyage. Conjectures as to her destination are of course various. The Democratic Press of yes-

Friday repeats, with renewed confidence, a former rumor, that this vessel is to convey Mr. Eaton, now secretary of war, to Mexico, where he is to supplant Mr. Poinsett.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.
New Map of the United States.—We learn from the Daily Advertiser yesterday, that Abraham Bradley, Esq. recently employed in the Post-office department, has issued proposals to publish a Map of the United States on a new plan. Mr. Bradley is doubtless well qualified for such an undertaking. Acquainted from personal experience in the department, with all our mail routes, he can add much additional information to the geography of the country. The principle on which the map is to be prepared is taken from the system of the post roads as used in the post office department, together with surveys of the public lands as have been made by authority of the government. It is designed on a much larger scale than any map of the United States now in use, and will also contain the West Indies and other useful matter. The Map will measure five feet two inches in length, and four feet in width. The price will be eight dollars mounted and varnished, or seven dollars without varnish. We trust that this work will receive the patronage which it promises to deserve.

[From the Cumberland (Md.) Civilian]
Melancholy Accident.—An accident of a very melancholy nature than the one detailed below, has never before fallen to our lot to record, the particulars of which are given as furnished us by C. Conner Lane. On the evening of the 13th inst. a son of Mr. Joseph Dean, living seven miles east of O. O. Town, in this county, loaded a musket with three balls and placed it so as to range with the fence that enclosed a turnip patch, with a view to kill some of the deer that frequented the patch. In order to do which, he attached a string to the trigger of the gun and extended it along the fence about eight steps, and about two feet from the ground, and tied it to a stake. To bear against this string then was immediate death. On the morning of the 14th, a younger son of Mr. Dean, aged 12 years, left the house without the knowledge of the rest of the family, and hastened to the patch to see the gun, and in looking for it he unluckily touched the fatal string—he gun went off, and two of the balls passed through the breast of the youth. One of his brothers, who heard the report of the gun, ran with all possible speed to the patch, in joyful hopes of finding a lifeless deer of the desert; but, instead of which, he found his dear brother in the last agonies of death. His feelings in that moment may be imagined—they cannot be described.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.
Bran away from the subscriber on the last of last month, a bound boy by the name of JOSEPH SULLIVAN, near eighteen years old. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward of five cents for his delivery to me, but no charges paid.
John Long, sen.
October 16. 03—3wp

LAW NOTICE.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has closed the bookkeeping business and will for the future devote his time and attention exclusively to his profession. He will attend the Superior and County Courts of Randolph, Orange and Person. To those who may entrust their business to him, he will endeavor, as he has always done, to attend to it faithfully.
N. J. Palmer.
September 29. 00—6w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—March Term, 1829.
John Hicks and others } Petition for sale of real estate.
ON a report of the master in this cause, it is ordered that the former sale be set aside, and that the land late the property of William Hicks, deceased, and the place of his residence, be exposed to sale on Monday the 23d of November, before the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years.
James Webb, c. M. E.
Price adv \$1 75 00—6w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—September Term, 1829.
James Allison and others } Petition for sale of real estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the corner Lot and House in the town of Hillsborough, now occupied by Thomas Clancy & Co. as a store, also the House adjoining occupied by Daniel W. Johnston as a saddler's shop, will be exposed to sale before the court-house in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, without interest, the purchaser giving bond with security, and a lien on the property will be held until paid for.
James Webb, c. M. E.
Price adv. \$2 00 00—6w

North-Carolina Bible Society
RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the state, especially delegates from the Bible Societies within the state, be invited to meet in general convention, on Wednesday the 18th day of November next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole state with an adequate supply of Bibles.
The managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing resolution, at the request of a neighbouring Bible Society, and also in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society on the same subject.
By order of the Board,
J. GALES, Secretary.
October 9 02—

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.
TWO or three good journeymen Taylors will find constant work and good wages, on application to
Robert F. Pleasants.
October 28 04—

NEW CASH STORE.
THE subscribers have commenced opening a large and general assortment of Merchandise, which consists in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
together with a quantity of TIN WARE.
They flatter themselves that they will be able to supply all those who may wish to purchase, on very reasonable terms; and therefore solicit those who may think proper to favor them with their custom, to come and examine for themselves.
Moore & Lea.
Pleasant Gr. ve. Orange county,
October 26. 04—

STOLEN
FROM the subscriber on Sunday night the 1st inst. a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, four years old last April, upwards of six feet high, small white streak in his face, hind feet white, and a red and red more remarkable from a habit of sucking wind. He is supposed to have been stolen by a negro fellow by the name of Peter, born and raised in Wake county, who was sold in Montgomery county about three years ago, and afterwards, it is believed, in South-Carolina, and is doubtless a runaway. On his way to this neighbourhood he passed by the name of Wesley Reed, and has a pretended free pass for that name; he can write tolerably well. He stole a horse in Davidson county, which got from him on Saturday night, and has since been recovered by its owner. He was known as Peter by the negroes in this neighbourhood, and told them he was going into Wake to see his friends near Hillsfield. A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the horse, on his delivery to me, or for such information as will enable me to get him.
Joel Parrish.
The editors of the Star will insert the above three times, and forward their account.
October 27 04—3w

TRUST SALE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers by Boston Isley, will be sold for cash, at the dwelling-house of the said Boston Isley, on the 15th day of November next, the following property, viz: one tract of land containing about 100 acres, bounded by Haw River, and the lands of James Cook, Richard S. Sully, William Garrison and others; and one tract of land containing 223 acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Israel Holt, Robert Baldwin and William Baldwin, and also nine likely Negroes.
Thos. D. Watts, Trustees.
Thos. Thompson,
The above sale is postponed until the 30th day of November.
October 13 02—4w

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Nathaniel J. Palmer for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 23d day of November next, the house and lot belonging to Nathaniel J. Palmer, together with the building lately removed therefrom.
Edmund Strudwick, Trustee.
October 20 03—

WANTED.
AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He must bring good recommendations.
Inquire at this Office.
September 1. 86—

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.
THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.
James Webb.
September 1. 96—tf

CASH FOR FLAX SEED.
THE subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his mill.
Wm. Pickett.
September 22. 99—3mp

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—September Term, 1829.
Christian Isely and wife } Petition for the sale of Land.
Michael Cocklesee and others.
IT appearing to the Court that the defendants Michael Cocklesee, Nicholas Cocklesee, Jacob Cocklesee, Henry Cocklesee, James M. Lean and Rebecca his wife, reside out of the state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for them to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.
James Webb, c. M. E.
Price adv 2 50 00—6w

CASH
WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.
Inquire at this Office.
June 29. 87—

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 4.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All persons indebted to the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, for subscriptions or advertisements, are earnestly requested to make payment during the present month. From inattention to this particular, we have experienced considerable embarrassment. To sustain the establishment, we must not only have the patronage of names, but the more substantial patronage of punctual payments. At this season, when the harvests of a bountiful year have just been gathered in, there are but few of our subscribers who have not the means of payment; and when we tell them plainly that our necessities are pressing, we hope we shall be excused if we manifest a desire also to gather in our scanty harvest. We are so situated that we must make a general collection. With many of our subscribers we trust this notice will be sufficient—we shall be glad if it should be so with all.
Those who expect to pay in wood, are reminded that the season is now at hand when it should be delivered.
John Giles, recently elected to congress from the Salisbury district, has addressed a letter to Governor Owen, in which he resigns the situation, in consequence of ill health.

At the Superior Court of Guilford county held last week, in the suit of Boyden and wife vs. Olineal and wife, for slander, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 475 dollars.

Thomas Norman, convicted of bigamy at the spring term, was brought before the court, and received sentence of death, to be executed on Saturday the 21st inst.

The Greensborough Patriot also informs us that on motion of the Solicitor General, two of the defendants heretofore recognised to appear and answer for passing counterfeit checks and drafts on the Bank of the United States, were ordered to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the Federal District Court in Raleigh, on the 12th inst. The reason offered for this motion was, that our act of 1824 is wholly ineffectual as to prosecutions for passing counterfeit United States drafts and checks.

Alexander H. Everett, our late minister to the court of Spain, with his lady and niece, arrived at New York in the Erie, from Havre, on the 19th ult.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the British navy, is at present on a visit at our seat of government. He arrived at Washington on the 23d ult.

The representatives of Don Miguel, king of Portugal, have been publicly received at the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

The Austrian Observer of September 5th, announces the conclusion of the treaty of commerce with the United States, which grants to Austrian vessels in the ports of the union the same rights as national vessels.

A new paper for the Methodist Church has been commenced in Boston, by the Rev. Aaron Lummus. It is called the New-England Herald.

Nathaniel Williams, one of the circuit judges of Tennessee, has been arraigned before the house of representatives of that state for charges of official misconduct.

Wm. Holmes Firth, a young man aged twenty one years, near St. Martinsville, Louisiana, on the 18th September, killed his sister and her child, the former by beating her with his fist and striking her head on the floor, and the last, by knocking his brains out against a post of the house in which they all resided; supposed while laboring under an alienation of mind, occasioned by a severe spell of sickness from which he was just recovering.

An affray took place in Gallatin, Copiah county, Miss. on the 31st September, between Littleton Tyson and John Gibbon, in which the latter received four stabs and died in a few minutes. "The quarrel," says the Port Gibson Correspondent, "commenced at a card table, where nearly all affrays of the kind have their origin—and would to heaven they terminated fatally in fewer instances."

Mr. Eli Buck advertises in the Schoharie Advocate a caution against one David Sandys, who has run away with his three daughters.

Hugh Monroe, convicted of murder in Rush county, Indiana, has been sentenced to hard labor in the states' prison for sixteen years.

The London Courier gives the report of the trial of a whole family for murder; the husband, wife, son and daughter, were all at once condemned to death.

At Clonmel, Ireland, on the 28th of August, four brothers were execu-

ted for the murder of their brother-in-law, and their bodies conveyed to the Infirmary for dissection.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has been chosen president of the Boston society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Benjamin A. Barham, esq. of this city, has been appointed agent of the branch of the Newbern Bank at this place, vice Sherwood Haywood, esq. deceased.
Raleigh Star.

Location of the Methodist College.—We learn from the Milton Gazette, that the commissioners delegated by the Methodist Episcopal Church to select a suitable place for the erection of a college in the bounds of the Virginia conference, met at Zion, Va. on the 15th inst. and determined to locate their college at Boynton, Mecklenburg county, Va. if a subscription, in cash, to the amount of \$10,000, and one hundred acres of land, including the academy, be subscribed by the 1st day of January next; if not, the subject is again to be referred to the annual conference. *Star.*

A man by the name of John Barnhill met his death in the streets of Charlotte on the 9th ult., in attempting to perform the valiant feat of jumping his horse over a cow. We have not understood the particulars, but from the character of the man, suppose intoxication was the acting cause; thus furnishing another victim to this detestable habit. *Gleaner.*

The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, addressed a letter to President Jackson requesting his attendance at the festival. The invitation was politely declined by the President, in consequence of the urgency of his public duties. In reply to the letter of invitation, he observes, "The few days which I spent at the Rip Raps, and the accumulation of business during my late indisposition, admonish me that I shall have no time to spare between this and the approaching session of Congress."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

On the 20th October, Judge Marshall, from the committee on the judicial department of the government, reported eight resolutions, of which the following is the substance:

The judicial power shall be vested in a court of appeals, in such inferior courts as the legislature shall establish, and the county courts. The jurisdiction of these tribunals shall be regulated by law.

The present judges shall remain in office until the expiration of the first legislature held under the new constitution, and no longer.

The judges of the court appeals and inferior courts, except justices of the county courts, shall be elected by the concurrent vote of both houses of the general assembly, each house voting separately, and having a negative on the other, and the members thereof voting viva voce.

The judges of the courts shall receive adequate salaries, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

On the creation of any new county, justices shall be appointed as may be prescribed by law, and vacancies shall be filled by the governor, on the recommendation of the county courts, and with the concurrence of the senate.

The clerks of the several courts shall be appointed by the respective courts, and their tenure of office prescribed by law, &c.

Governor Giles, from the committee on the executive department, also reported resolutions of which the following are the outlines:

The chief executive office of the commonwealth shall be vested in a governor; and a lieutenant governor shall be appointed to fill the place of governor, in case of death, absence, or inability.

The sheriffs in the several counties shall be elected by the voters qualified to vote for the most numerous branch of the legislature.

The commissioned officers of militia companies shall be recommended to the governor by their respective companies, and the field officers of regiments shall be recommended by the commissioned officers of the regiments.

A large majority of the committee dissented from these resolutions.

On the 22d, Mr. Taylor, from the committee on the Bill of Rights, reported, in substance, as follows:

The constitution of the state ought to be so amended as to provide a mode in which future amendments shall be made therein.

The freedom of speech and of the

press ought to be held sacred and guaranteed by the constitution.

The constitution ought to be so amended as to provide, "that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever—nor shall he be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess and by argument to maintain their opinion in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or effect their civil capacities."

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, Oct. 23.
By the ship Mary Lurd, from London, we have received the London Atlas of September 27, which announces the Conclusion of Peace between Russia and Turkey, in the following terms:

By express.—By advices from Berlin which have just reached us by a special courier, we have positive intelligence that the treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey is actually concluded and signed. The terms of the treaty our account says, will be an evidence to the whole world of the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas. They are based on the Treaty of Ackerman, with a provision of indemnity to Russia for the expenses of the war. The Turkish Plenipotentiary immediately returned to Constantinople, bearing the treaty signed by General Diebitsch, under powers vested in him by the Emperor, and escorted by 4000 Cossacks. The Sultan instantly released all the Russian prisoners of war, who are on their way homeward.

A conspiracy had been detected at Constantinople against the life and power of the Sultan, and 500 of the old Janizaries lost their lives.

Our correspondent transmits the whole of this intelligence as positive and undoubted.

POSTSCRIPT.

The packet ship Sally arrived at New York on the 26th ult. bringing French papers to the 30th of September. By this arrival the previous intelligence, that peace had been concluded between Russia and the Turks, appears to be contradicted, though there can be little doubt, but that the Turks will be compelled to accept the conditions offered by Russia.

A Paris paper of the 29th of September gives the following as a summary of the news from the east, as published in the Gazette of Augsburg:—"1. Negotiations were opened on the 1st of September, at the head quarters of the Russian General, then at Adrianople, between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and those of the Ottoman Porte. 2. On the 3d of September these negotiations were suspended, but not broken off.—The Turkish plenipotentiaries having obtained a delay for the purpose of consulting their government on one point of the treaty. 3. The delay granted by the Russian General, would expire on the 14th September, the day on which the treaty must be ratified by the Porte. 4. Notwithstanding all this, the march of the Russian troops had not been suspended, and according to accounts from Constantinople of September 5th, their advanced posts were within ten or fifteen French miles of the capital."

The same paper states, that a letter from Berlin expresses an opinion that General Diebitsch, not willing to present himself before Constantinople with his present force, in listening to the propositions of the Porte is only endeavoring to gain time; wishing to temporise until Choulouk shall be carried, and the Russian troops in observation shall have joined his standard, when his forces will be increased from 70,000 to 120,000 men.

The police officers of Paris were on the alert on the morning of the 28th of September, in consequence of a lady having been robbed in the church of St. Roch, of a reticule containing the sum of 120,000 francs, in bank notes of 1000 francs each.

The London Courier of the 28th of September asserts, "on very good authority," that a change is contemplated in the British ministry. Who will compose the new ministry was not known, but it was stated as certain that the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel would not compose a part of it.

FOR RENT.

THE House and Lot occupied by Daniel W. Johnston. Apply to

J. P. Sneed.

November 3. 05—3w

JOHN COOLEY, TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Richmond, where he has procured the latest fashions and the most approved mode of cutting practised by the fashionable tailors of that place and the northern cities. All orders in his line of business will, as heretofore, be thankfully received, and he assures those who may favor him with their custom that the utmost exertion will be made to please them.

J. C. would employ one or two good journeymen Taylors, if application be made immediately.

November 3. 05—

A valuable negro man for sale by Doctor O'Fairhill, on a credit of six and twelve months.
October 13. 02—1p



MY LITTLE JUG OF WHISKEY.

O, thou wert once, from morn till night,
My greatest joy, my first delight,
And never, never far from sight,
My little jug of Whiskey.

When early from my couch I crept,
I filled thee full, and near me kept;
And drank thee dry before I slept,
My little jug of Whiskey.

O, seldom one short hour apart,
For five long years so near my heart,
Resolved from thee I'd never part,
My little jug of Whiskey.

But yet a pest I found thee, ay,
Though I never knew thee run away
With but one pistareen a day,
My little jug of Whiskey.

One pistareen! a little sound—
Small sum—but when the year came round,
Near eighty dollars it were found,
My little jug of Whiskey.

Eighty! but go on farther still,
In five years, reckon as you will,
Four hundred nigh it cost to fill,
My little jug of Whiskey.

Four hundred!—such the sum you call,
With interest subjoined and all,
Is but a calculation small,
My little jug of Whiskey.

Ah me! thought I, thou little foe,
Fool that I am to love thee so,
In thirty more what would it grow?
My little jug of Whiskey.

Five thousand dollars, God! said I,
I vow henceforth to lay thee by—
So hear my last, my farewell sigh,
My little jug of Whiskey.

So up the little pest I gave,
And took my resolution brave,
The pistareen a day to save,
My little jug of Whiskey.

Now thirty years have rolled away,
I've saved my pistareen a day;
A lot I've purchased with the sum,
That might long since have gone for rum,
And there a house I've built so neat,
And large as any on the street;
Well furnished too—and, round the fire,
My children bless their prudent sire;
My partner smiles with honest glee,
"So good a father, kind a mate,
Nor e'er was wife so fortunate!"
And I, depend ye, bless the day
I laid my Whiskey jug away.

QUONDAM TIPPLER.

From the Savannah Mercury.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS: OR THE PRINTER AND HIS PATRONS.

As we sit turning over the leaves
Of our subscription list, the other
morning, we looked up and saw our
old friend Fudge Puffendorf before
us.

"I see you have not learnt all the
secrets of your trade (says he) and I
have called to give you a little whole-
some advice."

We have great pleasure in receiv-
ing advice—

"And too little discretion in follow-
ing it," (said he)—"I see how it is; but
no matter; I will open to you."

But here he was interrupted by a
knocking at the door, and in a mo-
ment he was sunk behind the screen as our
patron A. entered.

"I am very sorry (says Mr. A.)
that you came out with that piece
this morning; it will play the devil
with your concern. I have heard sev-
eral people say they mean to stop
your paper."

"Can't help it; an editor you know
must speak his mind."

"O certainly! I like to see editors
independent—but then it's always
best to be on the right side. And to
tell you the truth, I have no wish to
support a paper which propagates
such dangerous doctrines. I just give
you a piece of my mind. Good morn-
ing."

And he went out; but the door had
scarcely closed, when in came Mr.
B.

"That was a capital piece, this
morning (says he,) just the thing.
Put my name down as a subscriber;
I like to see editors independent.
Here's a long advertisement, keep it
in a month."

But before we had time to congrat-
ulate ourselves on the event, Mr. C.
made his appearance.

"Sir, (says he,) I have called to
tell you that you may stop my paper.
I can never support an editor who
entertains such opinions."

Certainly, sir—shall we receipt
your bill?

"Why as to that, another time will
do as well. But I take the liberty of
telling you that the tariff is ruinous
to the country; and moreover diabol-
ical; and if you do not come out
against it, we will put you down—
that's all. I like to see editors in-
dependent."

And he departed in high dudgeon.
But a moment after Mr. D. came in.

"Good morning, Mr. Editor,
(says he,) I have just called to let you
know that my friend Mr. Spiffikins is
about to start for Alderman, and I

wish you to give him a lift in your
paper."

Why, to be sure, (said we) Mr.
Spiffikins is a very decent man; but
should suppose we might select a
more useful Alderman.

"True, I must confess there are
smarter men than Mr. Spiffikins;
but then I have a reason for wishing
him elected. And certainly you cannot
refuse to support him, considering we
have always supported you, and as
we all agree in politics."

That to be sure, is a great matter;
but in the selection of public officers,
we ought to look to public good, and
to be governed by private feeling.

"Very well, sir, very well—my
practice is to support those who sup-
port me. Just stop my paper. I am
for an independent editor, who will
stick to his friends without regard
to consequences."

And he turned on his heel in a great
pet. But our embarrassments were
not yet at an end. Mr. D.'s back was
scarcely turned before in came Mr.
E.

"I understand, (says he) that old
Spiffikins has been put as a candi-
date for Alderman. Now I want you
to lay him out as cold as a wedge. It
may be done in three lines. And, do
you hear? call him an old—an old
dunderhead—and all that kind of
thing. Don't fear consequences! There
is nothing like independence in an
editor."

But consider, Mr. E. there is some-
thing due to the feelings of an old
man, even though he be no Solomon.
It is not every one for whom we can-
not vote, that we feel free to arraign
before the public.

"What! you won't write against
them! Just stop my paper. I won't
support an editor who can't be in-
dependent."

You see, sir, (said we to our
friend Puffendorf, who rejoined us as
the heavy tramp of our last angry
visitor died away on the ear,) how
impossible it is for an editor to please
every body. These are all equally ad-
mirers of the independence of the press.

—And yet either of them would in a
moment sacrifice it to his own con-
venience; would trample it under foot,
whenever it crossed his own path, or
interfered with his own particular
feelings or prejudices. You see that the
same paragraph which excites the ad-
miration of the one, will prove the
hostility of the other. And that in
contested elections, the editor is pos-
ted between two fires; he is sure to
be scorched by one, perhaps by both.

"You have found it out then, at
last (said our friend Puffendorf) that
is the subject of, and concerning which
I wished to give you a little sage ad-
vice. In the first place, let me advise
you, never to commit yourself on any
subject. If you find it necessary to say
any thing, speak very dubiously; first
say a smart thing on this side, and
then on that. If you speak out, you
will most certainly interfere with
some of the preconceived notions of
some of your patrons, and then you
will be sure to lose business. In all
cases of contested elections, never
support or oppose any candidate; as
you will certainly make an enemy of
the party you oppose; and perhaps al-
so of the party whose interest you es-
pouse. Because it is not often that
you may be disposed to meet out. If
he have no character of his own, he
will expect you to give him one; and
if your imagination be not very
prolific, he will be disappointed in
these just expectations. If he have
pretensions, he will be convinced that
you have not done him justice. If he
succeed, he will suspect that the pub-
lic believes he owes you an obligation;
and he will therefore be your enemy.
If he lose his election, he will attri-
bute his failure to your want of zeal,
or ability in the management of his
cause; and he will dislike you on that
account. It is always dangerous for
an editor to oppose an individual; it
is scarcely less so to support him."

Why, according to your policy, an
editor must just say nothing at all.

"You have hit it very nearly.
There are very few topics he can ap-
proach and speak out, without cross-
ing the views of some one. But this
simple maxim will carry you tri-
umphantly through every difficulty.
—Whatever may be the subject, how-
ever unimportant it may at the first
view appear, never commit yourself.
Let your editorials be like Delphic
oracles, every paragraph an enigma.
Every reader will then interpret it
so as to suit his own prejudices and
opinions. This is what has raised
many an editor into popularity, and
extended his patronage. This is what
they mean when they talk about the
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From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

HOW TO BE RICH.

Good name is wealth.—It makes
you co-tenant of every man's house,
and master of his purse. It is the ba-
sis of credit. An honest man of small
means is trusted before the rich
knave. The probity of the one is a
guarantee that we will never ask
what he ought not to have—the known
want of it in the other is a guaran-
tee that he will cheat you if he can.
The former has greatly the advan-
tage in trade. The loan of a small
sum now and then will bring two
ends together, and make a small cap-
ital do the business of a great one.
The latter often comes short in a good
speculation, for want of a little cred-
it to eke it out. Therefore knaves
seldom get rich in regular business.

"Honesty is the best policy." It
stands in good stead, and holds out
in the long run. An honest, exam-
plary dealer, you trust upon faith; be-
lieving that all is right, and ask no
questions. The quibbler you doubt,
search his papers and titles, hang up
on words and syllables, and after all
will not credit a dollar to save from
ruin. His importunity is all in vain
—you fear deceit, and don't believe
him.

One takes pleasure in doing a fa-
vor to a worthy man. The act yields
its own reward. In old communities
there are always some who love to
aid merit; in new ones, the disposi-
tion is restrained for want of confi-
dence. But even here, so far as char-
acter is known, it has its deserts.
Men of character are good judges,
and act accordingly. Some find fault
with a neighbor for withholding ac-
commodations freely yielded to poor
but honest applicants, not in their fa-
vor; but "It is not gold that shines."

Now, if character is of so much
importance to successful industry,
why not acquire it for use in case of
necessity? If you don't want it now,
lay it up against the time of need.
You are not above the vicissitudes of
life. You may live to see the time
when you may lack a favor from the
man you now despise. Your own
children may yet be his day laborers.
Such are the changes of fortune. Be
not startled: "Time and tide happen-
to all men." Touch lightly the char-
acter of others—you will never know
its value till you have lost your own;
nor will you know yours at all till
tried by adversity. He who has al-
ways glided along the smooth cur-
rent of life, don't know what he might
do in a storm, and has little merit for
good conduct. He is a stranger to
stern virtue and unbending integrity,
for he has never had occasion to know
either. Esteem him the more, there-
fore, whose tempest tost bark has
weathered the buffetings of an angry
sky, though shorn by the trial, of all
but his virtue. His fair fame is left,
and that is a fond upon which he can
draw for a new expedition.

You will travel a hundred miles to
borrow money, yet will not deny
yourself a single effort to establish a
reputation that will procure it from a
neighbor. One reason why men will
not thus strive to help themselves is,
that they seldom know their own lack
in this particular; and though they
know it, attribute failure to preju-
dice rather than sound judgment.

Let such examine themselves, and
learn their own habits. Are you not
rather idle than otherwise? Are you
not seen now and then lounging in a
bar room, or there taking a nap? Are
you not occasionally whisking a shil-
ling or two over a game of chance, at
the card or billiard table, or some-
times seen with those who do—for
"a man is known by the company he
keeps?" Are you not seen standing at
the corners of the streets? Do you
not meddle a little too much with oth-
er men's business, make idle remarks
about men whose only sin is, that they
do not choose to be so great fools as
some others? Do you not meddle with
the little paltry local politics of the
day, not at all relating to the proper
theme of politicians, which concern
the great measures of government,
foreign relations, internal improve-
ment, and domestic industry? And
are you not notoriously what is cal-
led a political man, altogether too
much engrossed in what is of no sort
of consequence to you more than to a
million of others wise and capable as
yourself, and yet heart and hand in
the work, as though all hung on your
own fingers? Are you not a man of
quick passions, who may upon occa-
sions be in danger of sacrificing all
you have to gratify it? Do you keep
regular hours and steadily at your
business; or are you not a late riser,
much out of your calling, and sur-
rounded by a set of idle, kill-time fel-
lows?

HARD TIMES.

Anecdote of Mr. Buckingham and
a Turk.—In his lecture on Wed-

nesday night on Arabia, Mr. Buck-
ingham related the following anec-
dote, to illustrate the advantage of
free commercial intercourse amongst
all the nations of the world, in the
removal of ignorance, error, and pre-
judice. He left Suez, at the head of
the Red Sea, with a large caravan
for Jeddah and Mecca. Amongst the
Mohammedan pilgrims in the com-
pany, whose destination was Mecca,
was one from Fez, at the western ex-
tremity of Africa. This person was
conversable and intelligent, and seem-
ed to Mr. Buckingham likely to listen
with candour to any objection
which might be made against his reli-
gion. Mr. B. accordingly said to
him, "Would you not think it a suf-
ficient proof that a religion was not
true, if it could be proved that it was
not suited to the conditions of all the
nations on the face of the earth? And
has it never occurred to you that
there are nations to whom it is phys-
ically impossible to obey the precepts
of your religion?" The Moor replied
that he should certainly think it a
strong argument against a religion if
that could be proved, as he thought
God would never have commanded
that which his creatures could not
perform. Mr. B. rejoined, "Well
then, there are countries, where the
inhabitants are six months without
seeing the sun, and where for the other
six months of the year, he never
sets, so that in those countries there is
but one day and one night in the year.
Though you are ignorant of these
countries, I can demonstrate the fact
to you in such a manner that you will
not be able to doubt it. Now, it is a po-
sitive injunction of Mohammed that,
in the fast of the Ramadan, every man
shall fast from sunrise to sunset, not
only from meat, but even from drink
of any kind. But in the countries I
have mentioned this would be impos-
sible, for if a man should attempt to
fast from sunrise to sunset, that is six
months, he would certainly die." The
Moor said it was impossible there
could be any such country; "but,"
added Mr. Buckingham, "such was
the effect produced on his mind, that
I had the unspeakable delight to see
him stop short in his pilgrimage at
Jeddah, transact his business in that
town, and return to Fez without ever
going to Mecca, though it was the
original object of his long pilgrimage
to visit the 'holy city.'"

Liverpool Times.

From the New-York Courier.

It is a miserable thing to be rich—
we aver it not from experience, but
from observation. Our friend Solomon
Southwick, once published a poem
entitled "Pleasures of Poverty," and
although nobody ever read more than
the first page, it was the best thing
Solomon ever did. It was the per-
versity of mankind, not the absence
of caloric in the poem that preven-
ted the "Pleasures of Poverty" from
becoming immortal.

We pity a rich man—and why?
Because he is like the unlucky fellow
who adorns the first page of the Al-
manac. Aries, the ram, is eternally
jumping over his head, ready to butt
out his brains for the sake of getting
at his purse—Taurus, the bull, is
goring him with both horns to make
him bleed freely; (Gemini generally
fall to the lot of the poor man,)—the
claws of Cancer are fastened on his
breast in the shape of poor relations
—Leo is couchant before him watch-
ing the opportunity to prey upon his
possessions—Virgo, is laying snares
for his heart—Libra, is weighing his
losses—Scorpio, is stinging him with
ingratitude—Sagittarius, transfixes
him with the arrows of envy—Capri-
cornus, is bearding him with the spir-
it of rivalry—Aquarius, (changing
the sex) is keeping him in a hot whirl-
pool of routs, parties and balls to ob-
lige a dashing wife, and money-wast-
ing daughters; and to sum up his
miseries, the slippery "Pisces" render
his footing unstable, and his
standing uncertain; for they are nei-
ther more nor less than the chances
and changes of life. Who so hard-
hearted as not to pity the rich man?

Who is dogged in the streets and
knocked down at midnight? The rich
man.—Whose house is broken into by
robbers? The rich man's. Who has
his pocket cut out, and his coat spoil-
ed in a crowd? The rich man. Who
is in doubt whether people are not
laughing at him in their sleeves, when
they are eating his dinner? The rich
man. Who adds to his trouble by ev-
ery story which he adds to his house?
The rich man; for the higher he as-
cends, the colder the atmosphere. A
bank breaks and who suffers? The
rich stock holder and depositor. War
blows his horn, and who trembles?
Why, the rich man; and yet the world
envies the rich. Depend upon it, read-
er, the length of your sac will al-
ways be proportioned to its length

of your purse. If you live in a two-
story house, be thankful, and covet
not the loftier mansion of your neigh-
bor. You but dishonor yourself, and
insult your destiny, by fretting and
repining.

PLEASURE.

Society is not, and ought not to be,
exclusively devoted to serious con-
cerns. The beneficent Creator of the
Universe would not have adapted hu-
man beings to the enjoyment of his
gifts, unless he intended that they
should be enjoyed. With the law
which enjoins industry comes the law
of fruition. Why should the eye be
formed to perceive natural and arti-
ficial beauty, if it is not to be used for
that purpose? Why has the capacity
to make instruments capable of emit-
ting sweet sounds been given, if such
sounds are not to be heard? Why
should the human structure be capa-
ble of the sweetest melody, and of
graceful action, and of the delightful
expression, beaming from innocent
and heavenly countenances, if pleas-
ure for such sources were forbidden
us? Why does the grape ripen, the
silkworm toil, the annual fleece re-
turn, the diamond spa kile, the mar-
ble yield to the chisel, and the can-
vass catch and preserve the inspira-
tion of genius, but to awaken human
desire, animate industry, and reward
with fruition? It is the excess and the
abuse that are forbidden.

From the New-York Mirror.

AN INVITATION TO DINNER.

It was observed that a certain cov-
etous rich man never invited any one
to dine with him. "I'll lay a wager,"
said a wag, "I get an invitation from
him." The wager being accepted, he
goes the next day to the rich man's
house, about the time he was known
to sit down to dinner, and tells the
servant that he must speak with his
master immediately, for that he could
save him a thousand pounds. "Sir,"
said the servant to his master, "here
is a man in a great hurry to speak
with you, who says he can save you
a thousand pounds!" "Yes, sir, I
can—but I see you are at dinner. I
will go myself and dine, and call
again." "O pray, sir, come in and
take dinner with me." "Sir, I shall
be troublesome." "Not at all." The
invitation was accepted. As soon as
dinner was over, and the family re-
tired, "Well, sir," said the man of
the house, "now to our business.
Pray let me know how I am to save
this thousand pounds?" "Why, sir,"
said the other, "I hear you have a
daughter to dispose of in marriage."
"I have." "And that you intend to
portion her with ten thousand
pounds." "I do so." "Why, then,
sir, let me have her, and I will take
her with nine thousand." The mas-
ter of the house rose in a passion and
turned him out of doors.

In 1478 the Catholic sovereigns of
Castile sent an ambassador to de-
mand tribute from the Moorish king,
Muley Aben Hassan. When the mes-
sage was delivered, the following
haughty and independent answer was
given:—"Tell your sovereigns,"
said the Moorish Monarch, "that the
kings of Grenada who used to pay
tribute to the Castilian crowns are
dead. Our mint at present coins noth-
ing but blades of scimitars, and
heads of lances."

Angelic Women.—"All women are
angels before marriage," said one—
"That's the reason," replied another,
"their husbands so soon wish them
in Heaven afterwards."

An eminent writer observes:—
"Women are so careful and tender,
and such excellent nurses, and anx-
ious to amuse their patient, as well
as capable of doing it, that one of
them is worth a host of male crea-
tures."

Vive la Liberte.—"Comrades,"
said one of the French generals, ad-
dressing his soldiers, "the question
is, whether Gen. Bonaparte shall be
elected consul for life or not. Opin-
ions are free—perfectly free; but it
may be proper to acquaint you, that
the first man who votes against the
perpetual consulship, shall be shot at
the head of the regiment. Vive la
liberte!"

"Shepherd," said a sentimental
young lady, (who fancied herself a
heroine in the golden groves of Arca-
dia, "Shepherd," said she, to a rus-
tic who was tending some sheep,
"why have you not got your pipe
with you?" "Bekase, ma'am, I ha'n't
gotten no backy."

Secrets are like water in a leaky
tub—every confident is a new leak—
which they run out.